

Peace News

The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union serving all who are working for Peace

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2d.

A Complication in the Spanish War

Germans in Morocco?—Hitler's Denials

BRITAIN BANS VOLUNTEERS FOR SPAIN

FOREMOST among recent international developments in connexion with the war in Spain have been the growing uneasiness with regard to Alleged German activity in Morocco, and the British Government's decision to prohibit British subjects from volunteering for service on the either side in Spain.

The former development was indicative of the ever-present danger of a serious international conflict suddenly arising, while the latter followed the British Government's suggestion for similar action by other Powers in the hope of preventing such a conflict.

Reactions To Supervision Proposals

A PART from suggesting the adoption within their own territories of prohibitory measures required for the exclusion of foreign volunteers and military personnel from Spain—even before a full control system is established—the latest British Note, despatched to the German, Italian, Portuguese, and Russian Governments last week-end, proposed an extension of the existing detailed control scheme to cover volunteers and military personnel.

"Very early replies" to the Note were requested.

The original Anglo-French proposal for stopping the flow of foreigners into Spain was despatched to the same Governments on Christmas Eve, and the replies may briefly be summarized as follows:—

Germany. Responsibility for "volunteer" question was repudiated, and support for the plan was made dependent on additional measures to eliminate "indirect" intervention.

Italy agreed to making volunteers the subject of agreement, subject to acceptance by all the Governments, and an efficient control.

Italy's reply was on similar lines to Germany's, and stated that if agreement on volunteers were not followed by an agreement on all other forms of direct interference, the Italian Government "would find themselves compelled to re-examine the question."

Portugal made a non-committal reply, under which any action which she might take would be conditional upon equivalent action by other Powers.

Russia (as reported in PEACE NEWS last week) agreed to the proposals, subject to certain conditions.

Meanwhile the latest British Note has so far evoked little official comment abroad. The French Government will shortly take steps toward putting France on the same footing as Britain in the domestic treatment of volunteers.

In Germany, where the press has been alleging that France is deeply implicated in the Spanish war, little official comment has been made. The Italian attitude was reported on Tuesday to be one of "absolute but not negative reserve."

MOROCCO

Meanwhile disquiet has been felt during the past week—particularly in France—at reports of German activity in the Spanish Zone of Morocco. On Friday of last week the Resident-General in French Morocco called the attention of the authorities in the Spanish Zone to the state of affairs, and to their treaty obligations.

Reports last week spoke of Melilla as being a base for German warships, while Ceuta was said to be in process of fortification by Germans.

Statements that German troops would shortly proceed to Morocco were however, denied in a statement issued by the Foreign Service of the Official German News Agency. An assurance that Germany had no designs in Morocco was reported on Tuesday to have been given to the French Ambassador in Berlin by Herr Hitler.

INNOCENT VICTIMS OF THE STRUGGLE



This picture showing our Correspondent in Spain with refugee children, was taken at the Spanish Cooperative Holiday centre where, among the pine woods above Barcelona, they quickly recover from their experiences.

"Reconciliation Rather Than Mere Relief"

THE most innocent victims of the civil war at present raging in Spain are undoubtedly the children, yet their sufferings are said to be greater than those of children in any previous war in history.

An article by Norma P. Jacob in the current issue of *Reconciliation* points out that the need is immense, and that so far as the relief work being attempted by the Save the Children Fund and the Society of Friends is concerned, efforts are being directed to meeting the need where it is greatest.

This means providing milk for those children who are least nourished, coal for the houses in which (as has already been described in PEACE NEWS) they are being lodged in colonies of fifty to a hundred, and clothes.

Particularly in need are those very young children who are likely to die in large numbers unless they can be provided with some food which it is possible for them to digest.

"Not all the good will of the Catalan people can provide these things when stocks of food and raw materials are so low as they are now," says Norma Jacob.

It is being borne in mind, however, that "reconciliation rather than mere relief is to be the keynote of this work," and the Friends' Service Council's representatives in Spain are trying to prove "that Christianity means more than priests in uniform and ma-

chine guns mounted in church towers, and that English people are not indifferent to the sufferings of Spain."

SUPPORT FROM STUDENTS

Prominent among those expressing sympathy and support with the Spanish Government are students in many countries, some as far apart as China and Belgium. From the former land, the National Union of Chinese Students addressed a message to Spanish students promising their support, while from the latter comes news of a students' newspaper's campaign in defence of republican Spain.

Collections have been organized among students in Britain, Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, U.S.S.R., the United States, and Australia, while from France several medical students have gone to work in medical units in Spain.

CALL FOR LEAGUE ACTION

A demand that the British Government should "refer the whole situation to the League of Nations under Article 11 at the next meeting of the Council" was made in a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union last week.

The resolution also referred to "the failure of the efforts of the existing Non-Intervention Committee," and expressed the committee's "conviction that British public opinion would support any 'wise and effectual action' organized by the League Powers . . . to prevent the entry into Spain of arms, munitions, and volunteers."

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WHY THERE WILL BE NO CONSCRIPTION

Strong Opposition

Dependence on New Attractions

IS the "National" Government strong enough to force conscription on the country?

The answer is probably "No."

Perhaps that is why ministers are at pains to dispel any fears in this connexion and to express confidence in the success of the voluntary system—with encouragements.

These, Mr. Duff Cooper is expected to announce in the House of Commons—possibly next week—will include

Cessation of certain stoppages from the soldier's pay;

Assurance of work after the period of "seeing the world"; and Modernization of drill halls.

That the Government would find it difficult to get the backing even of all its usually best supporters is suggested by the defeat, by 21 votes to 1, of a favourable reference to conscription in a resolution which was proposed at a meeting of the Federation of University Conservative Associations in Glasgow last week.

The amended resolution congratulated the Government on its physical training plans—a rather remarkable linking of the two subjects in view of repeated Government assertions that the physical training plans (which will be announced in the next week or two) have no element of compulsion in them.

PACIFISTS AND RECRUITING

Our Glasgow correspondent writes of the address by the Minister for Co-ordination of Defence to the same conference on the previous day:—

Sir Thomas Inskip went out of his way to make a scathing attack on pacifists.

He alleged that pacifists were responsible for the lack of recruits—for which many are willing to accept some responsibility.

It was the voluntary system, he declared, that had made Great Britain safe for the pacifists. But he seems to have forgotten Mr. Baldwin's now historic pronouncement that there is no adequate protection against aerial attacks.

He thought, however, that pacifists represented "a negligible minority of public opinion," in which case they can hardly be accused of having any influence in regard to recruiting.

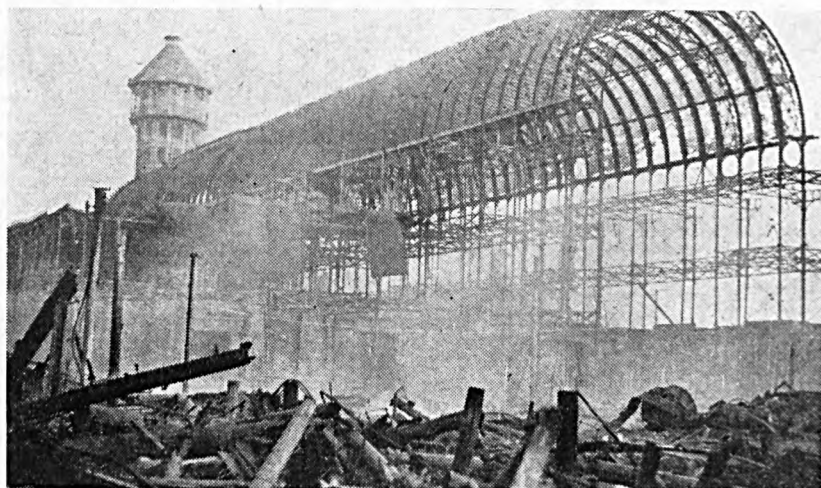
THANK YOU FOR NOTHING!

Taking up the minister's challenge, Mr. Thomas Kerr, organizing secretary of the Peace Pledge Union for the South of Scotland, wrote to the *Glasgow Bulletin*:—

"In the course of the last few thousand years this war-like capacity for so-called 'defence' has, so far, not exhibited overwhelming signs of safeguarding anyone, far less pacifists. (One must naturally exclude all statesmen.)"

Sir Thomas also dealt with the consideration that is now being given by a special committee to plans for making service in the army more attractive, and anticipated a satisfactory outcome of it.

REFLEXIONS AND COMMENTS



by

LORD
PONSONBY

A Drastic Air-Raid Precaution? :: Implanting Resentment :: Attitude to personal attack

I WAS talking the other day to an architect friend of mine who had served in the air force in the Great War. We were discussing building materials and fire precautions.

I made some comment on the fact that it was surprising that a building like the Crystal Palace constructed exclusively of stone, iron, and glass should have made such a blaze.

"Very surprising," he said with a smile.

"So completely demolished was it," I went on, "that it could not be reconstructed."

"And no lives were lost," he added.

"The wind of course was favourable for such a blaze," I said. "But I cannot understand why there was so much inflammatory material."

"Can't you?" he answered, still smiling.

And then he told me how the Germans had said that on no account must the Crystal Palace ever be touched. Its glittering roof made the most splendid mark, and its immense length was sufficient to give any bombing aeroplane its bearings.

"So you see," he ended, "two and two make four."

Official arson? It had never occurred to me. It was certainly very well done. Air raid precautions with a vengeance!

I AM often asked what I should do about the official regulations and drill in connexion with air raids.

Well, they have not come my way. If they did I think my answer would be "nothing."

I am all for the fire brigade putting out fires. But I am not going to walk about in a gas mask to please anyone; more especially as owing to the latest inventions in gases, a gas mask will be about as serviceable as a lady's veil.

I am afraid my attitude about air raids is rather fatalistic. But at any rate I shall not feel any consolation in the fact that enemy towns are being simultaneously treated in the same way.

The Prime Minister has told us there is no defence against air bombing. I shall just regard it like an earthquake where there is nothing to be done.

I shall not rush to an underground station because I would far rather be blown to pieces than trampled to death.

The net effect and probably the desired effect of the regulations is to accustom people to some form of regimentation and plant in them the seeds of furious resentment against some, as yet, unnamed enemy.

THE best way to protect our population against air raids is to abolish them. The best way to abolish them is not to make use of this particular form of diabolical barbarity ourselves.

The best way to abolish the Air Force is to disarm completely. The chances of an enemy air raid in those conditions would be nil.

"Ah," says the voice at the back of the hall, "but there would be a risk." I do not think there would. No imaginable government would bomb the towns of a completely disarmed nation.

But say there is a risk, what is that compared to the dead certainty, if we go on as we are doing, not of just one air raid but of a deadly rain for hours and days falling on our centres of population?

The religious sacrifices of hundreds of victims by the Aztecs of Mexico five hundred years ago was the high water mark of civilization compared to what we tolerate and encourage in the twentieth century.

The air raids toward the end of the Great War were child's play compared to what we can do now. They certainly terrified some people.

I remember seeing a club waitress lying on a basement floor kicking violently and being sick. It did not take me that way, although I make no claim to being courageous.

One night the debate in the House of Commons was suspended. The waitresses were sent to the basement. But I was hungry and so was Augustine Birrell.

We filled our plates from the dining room sideboard and got hold of a bottle of claret and to the accompaniment of anti-aircraft guns we had one of the pleasantest dinners I can remember.

We never spoke of the air raid and made no reference whatever to the War. We had lots else to talk about.

Our attitude was just the same: a sort of protective, overwhelming indifference. What rattles me is when there is a real choice of something definite to do. When there is positively nothing to do it is better to ignore completely the whole situation.

I FEEL rather ashamed of myself when I think of the completely controlled non-resistant attitude which some of my friends are ready to adopt in all conceivable circumstances. I can't be sure of my temper.

When during the War, after a broken-up meeting, I found myself surrounded in a small station waiting room by a hostile crowd, I began quite well when a blow on the cheek knocked my pipe out of my mouth.

I just picked it up and went on smoking. But when it came to a scrap of about five to one I broke my umbrella on someone's head and seized a man by the throat who was battering my face.

"Ah," calls out our friend at the back of the hall, "then you do believe in force for defence." No. I do not defend my weakness even in a personal assault. But I am not a Tolstoyan.

In any case what has this got to do with organizing thousands of men to destroy hundreds of thousands of people they have never seen and with whom they have no quarrel whatever? Nothing. First and foremost that is what I am up against.

Arthur Ponsonby

PEACE PLEDGE UNION PUBLICATIONS

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT? The Case for Constructive Peace. Aldous Huxley. 3d.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT? Aims and Basis of Active Pacifism. 3d.

IS PACIFISM SCIENTIFIC OR SENTIMENTAL? 2d.

FROM WAR TO PEACE. A Story of some very stupid people who came to their senses. 2d.

THE PACIFIST BELIEVES. 1d.

SHOULD A CHRISTIAN FIGHT? 1d.

100,000 SAY NO! Aldous Huxley and "Dick" Sheppard talk about Pacifism. 1d.

SANCTIONS. Aldous Huxley. 1d.

PACIFISM AND CIVIL WAR. Aldous Huxley. 1d.

There are also a number of free leaflets obtainable, together with the above, from

96 Regent Street, London, W.1.

(Telephone: REGENT 2843-4)

KEEPING THE U.S.A. OUT OF WAR

Objective of a Great Peace Campaign

AUTHORITIES WANT CONSCRIPTION IN PHILIPPINES

WITH the commencement last week of a new session of the United States Congress, the Emergency Peace Campaign launched an impressive winter programme which will continue throughout this and next month. In an effort which will be one of the most intensive since the inception of the Campaign, stress will be laid on the importance of public pressure to keep the U.S.A. out of war.

In Philadelphia on Thursday of last week the drive received a "send off" at a meeting addressed by Dr. Maude Royden, until recently in charge of the Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, and by prominent Americans.

For Dr. Maude Royden the Philadelphia meeting will mark the prelude to a two months' speaking tour during which she will visit 37 of the largest cities in all parts of the United States.

On the legislative side of the Emergency Peace Campaign's winter programme, the prime object will be the securing of adequate neutrality laws. An attempt will also be made to obtain alterations in the basic military and naval policy of the United States.

Progress in the campaign is being made in colleges, State and city organizations springing up to coordinate activities in this direction.

PHILIPPINE CONSCRIPTION?

At the same time strong efforts to introduce conscription in the Philippine Islands are being made by the U.S.A. military authorities, according to a report from the War Resisters' International. Fear of Japan is the probable cause of such activity.

General Douglas MacArthur, on behalf of the Military Department and in conjunction with President Quezon (of the Philippines) is endeavouring to use the educational system in the islands (which for some time has been the pride of the Filipinos) to introduce military conscription among boys and even girls.

Only 60 per cent. of the children are at present attending school and there is an endeavour to combine an agitation for universal education with a compulsory system of attending school and military training within the school.

Further there is talk of a big effort to wipe out illiteracy among adults by a two years' course of education. But there is undoubtedly reason to believe that this education will be very largely of a military character.

The press, as usual, is being brought in to support these efforts. There is, however, considerable opposition in the Islands and a growing reaction against these measures in the United States.



Dr. A. Maude Royden

SOME SAY "DISARM"

While Others Demand Conscription

THE difficult position of the New Zealand peace movement, which desires to assist the Labour Government in its work for the betterment of internal and external conditions, yet objects to its policy of spending more on an "efficient defence force" is outlined in a report published in the current issue of *The War Resister* (quarterly magazine of the War Resisters' International).

A strong minority in the country is said to be in favour of complete disarmament.

The report recalls that compulsory military training for youths over fourteen years of age was in force until five years ago, when it was suspended.

The Act under which this training took place remains on the Statute Book, but the Labour Government which took office last year had included repeal of the Act in its platform. Nothing has yet been done in this direction.

The peace movement is at present faced with propaganda for the reintroduction of conscription. Although a promise that such a step will not be taken has been obtained from the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence, great confidence is placed in it as almost the entire press and many of the churches favour conscription.

YOUTH CRUSADE FOR PEACE

DEMAND FOR WORLD LANGUAGE

Australian Call For A Lead

A MOTION in favour of a proposal to invoke the cooperation of the world's governments in promoting the teaching of one common language, with the object of creating better understanding was carried in the Australian Senate recently by nineteen votes to five. The Governor-General subsequently forwarded to London a request that the King should summon a world conference for the purpose.

The January issue of *The British Esperantist* reproduces excerpts from the speech made by Senator Macartney Abbott, who made the proposal.

"If the nations of the world agree to the principle contained in my motion," he said, "they can give effect to it as easily as they carried out the International Patents Convention or the International Postal Convention."

He showed the statement that the introduction of a common language would destroy each nation's mother tongue, to be untrue.

"The world is looking for something which will lead to peace," he added. "Are we to do nothing merely because we fear that some one who does not understand us may laugh at our efforts?"

PROTEST STOPS TRAINING SCHEME

Not only in England is military training, compulsory or otherwise, the subject of much discussion. In the South American republic of Chile the Ministry of War made a proposal for compulsory training for all public school students.

A protest was organized by women of the Evangelical Church (says *The War Resister*). Three thousand signatures were obtained, and the protest was forwarded to the President of the Republic.

It is now stated that the project has been dropped.

ONE IN EVERY FIVE A COOPERATOR

The development of the cooperative movement in Yugoslavia is shown by the fact that after seven years of development more than 2,738,000 people have been enrolled in the movement. This represents 21.4 per cent. of the population.

Many fields of activity are covered by the cooperators, including credit, consumers' goods, health, housing, and electrification.

PEACE

World Wide Plans for the Coming Year

A CALL FOR UNITY

THE World Youth Congress which was held in Geneva last summer set up a committee to carry on its work. A meeting of this committee took place in Geneva recently, when it completed the task of drawing up a programme to make as effective as possible the forces of organized youth.

Although not composed of well known individuals, those who met were the leaders of youth movements in 25 countries, and they travelled in many cases at considerable personal sacrifice. A proposal to make 1937 the year of the Youth Crusade for Peace was an outstanding feature of one session.

Among the schemes which received the attention of the delegates was that of a youth section of the Pavillon de la Paix, which it is proposed to inaugurate in Paris in connexion with the International Exhibition to be held there this year.

This youth section would assemble material from all over the world illustrative of the life and work of young people of every country. It is also proposed to set up a youth hostel in Paris for the use of young people visiting the exhibition.

Tours of speakers are to be arranged to visit the Scandinavian and the Balkan countries and it is hoped to organize at a later date a tour to the United States of America.

Congresses are to be arranged and it is proposed that the youth fast day originally suggested by the delegates of the United States be extended to every country.

A call to the world's youth to unite in defence of peace has been issued by the General Council of the World Youth Congress Movement. By making 1937 a year of youth propaganda and action for the defence of peace, it declares, it will be proved that the young generation constitutes a vital factor in the maintenance of the peace of mankind.

RACE PERSECUTION MEANS THIS

The plight of some refugees in Czechoslovakia is referred to by the Society of Friends' Germany Emergency Committee in the January issue of *Reconciliation*, from which we take the following.

"A young man has become engaged to marry a young woman of Jewish origin. He can save his skin and keep his job if he will renounce all relationship with her. If he refuses, and there are such, his life is made intolerable and he has to flee the country."

"A woman who has for years bought her provisions at a Jewish shop continues to disregard the cruel notices pasted on its windows. She is photographed and pilloried and her family suffers various petty persecutions until she submits or eventually the whole family is driven out."

Please Order Your
PEACE NEWS
EARLY

Peace Pledge Union

The Groups Organizer's Weekly Report

N. E. W. S. Spells "NEWS" !

By JOHN BARCLAY

HANGING up in my office is an outline map of the British Isles. It appears to have developed a violent attack of measles for all over its surface has appeared a rash.

North, East, West, South, these spots are coming out in thick clusters and in isolated groups. Nothing seems to prevent their spreading.

Each one represents a group of the P.P.U. And so we grow and permeate the body politic.

There have been several interesting meetings recently, one being the London Group Leaders' meeting on December 29 at which Gerald Heard was asked to sum up a talk and discussion on *Diet, its Relation to Pacifism*.

This talk was given by Mr. Percivall Weaver, and was very sympathetically received by his audience. Gerald Heard in summing up said he thought that groups might carry out experiments if they wished but that the whole question of diet was one for the individual.

Next month Lord Ponsonby will be the speaker.

FOLLOW UP SIGNATURES

My letters indicate great activity by groups in the districts which cover the mass meetings, a list of which appeared in PEACE NEWS last week.

I suggest that all signatures handed in at these meetings should be followed up by groups and personal contacts made. This was done at Hounslow and a large number of teams were formed because of it.

We are anxious to increase the number of county committees. It is extremely important to get every person pulling his weight in what is becoming a gigantic pull for peace.

"Nobody wants war" is a truism, but how much do we want peace? The answer we give to that question as individuals and as groups will determine the future of our generation.

5s. LANTERN LECTURES

Harmless Wings or Carriers of Destruction and *Clear the Air of Fighting Aircraft* are lantern lectures which anyone can hire from the London Regional Federation of the League of Nations Union and present to meetings.

Now, for the same fee of 5s., groups in the London area can get both lecture and lecturer! For a number of members of the League of Nations Union who used to belong to the Fellowship Branch (Guildhouse) have offered their services for this purpose.

Another particularly helpful lecture obtainable from the federation deals with the International Labour Organization.

THIS WILL BE A REGULAR FEATURE

Send news of activity in your district to

JOHN BARCLAY,
The Peace Pledge Union,
96 Regent Street, London, W.1

THE RELEVANCE OF PACIFISM

The policy of the Peace Pledge Union, as shown in the pamphlets *What are you going to do about it* (Nos. 1 and 2), is supremely relevant to the present situation.

This was shown by Emrys O. Roberts in a recent address entitled *Today and Tomorrow*, which he gave under the auspices of Engedi Welsh Presbyterian Church, Caernarvon.

He showed how rearmament was but the symptom of a greater evil, which was that States today had forgotten that their primary function should be the promotion of the personal well being and happiness of their citizens.

"Poison gas and the protection of the civil population" will be discussed by the Swadlincote team on Tuesday, with the object of deciding the value, if any, of the course the Government is following. This team is losing no time in getting down to considering the practical application of our principles, for on February 2 "A pacifist government and its task" is to provide the theme for discussion.

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

The need to substitute a constructive peace plan based on a policy of economic justice and equity among nations, for the present race in armaments, was stressed by Canon S. D. Morris at a meeting held at Tonbridge last week. This, he said, came first in the policy of the Union.

The chairman of the meeting, Mr. W. E. Hailstone, expressed his belief that "if we had the noble audacity to disarm in the face of the world, the cause of peace, so far from being impaired, would be greatly increased."

Despite the nearness of the festive season and a certain amount of apathy, the Middleton team had a fairly successful public meeting recently, a few new signatures being obtained. A good report in the local press will no doubt have created some impression.

L.N.U. AND ARMS

A meeting of very great importance will be held on February 2, in Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1, when an emergency meeting of the League of Nations Union Council will discuss the Union's attitude toward the Government's rearmament policy.

PEACE PAGEANT IN CHURCH

Introducing Modern Problems

From Our Own Correspondent

SO successful was a "peace Sunday" held by the Union Chapel Peace Group of Manchester some two years ago, that it has been decided to repeat the experiment on January 24.

The afternoon service will be particularly concentrated upon—those in the morning and evening following normal procedure except that special prayers will be offered and suitable hymns sung.

In the afternoon a play pageant entitled *Pacific Warriors* will be given by members of the group in the Chapel.

This opens with a tableau depicting the birth of Christ and continues with a scene from the life of Christ, followed by the early Christian Fathers, Orogen, Hippolytus, and Tertullian, and so through the ages with mention of St. Martin and William Penn to the present day problems of the conscientious objector.

It is to be compered throughout. Most of the dialogue has been prepared by one of the members while the minister himself has written one of the scenes.

PEACE COUNCILS AND REARMAMENT

Continuing Work of London Conference

From Our Own Correspondents

WITH Christmas over and the New Year duly ushered in, peace councils in and around London are getting down to the subject of rearmament, which was fully discussed at a large delegate conference held last month.

At the annual conference of the Wood Green and Southgate Peace Council this afternoon, rearmament will be the principal item on the agenda, and a full discussion will take place.

A special appeal to trade unionists to be represented at the conference has been made by the chairman of the council, who points out that "the trade union movement of this country with its enormous power, will be a deciding factor in the struggle to preserve democracy and civilization."

The peace council covering South-end-on-Sea and district heard its delegate's report of the recent London peace councils' rearmament conference, at its meeting on Thursday. The annual general meeting of this council will take place next month.

What is the pacifist attitude to events in Spain to-day? READ

"SPAIN, A CHALLENGE TO PACIFISM"

(Price 2d.)

By H. RUNHAM BROWN

Obtainable from:

The War Resisters' International,
11 Abbey Rd., Enfield, Middlesex

or
The Peace Pledge Union,
96 Regent Street, London, W.1

Council of Action

PROGRESS IN 1936

Research Department Aids Speakers

DURING 1936 the Council of Action, formed in June, 1935, at the instigation of the Free Church Council, consolidated its position, and is now firmly established as a political force in the joint causes of peace and social justice.

The membership has increased steadily in every area, the greatest number being in Yorkshire. During the year the Council participated in many peace demonstrations and processions in all parts of the country. A year ago this month a women's section was formed, with Viscountess Snowden as chairman of the Women's Committee, and this, too, has been active for peace.

The group of Members of Parliament pledged to the Council's policy on peace and reconstruction now numbers 73, made up of 10 Conservatives, 40 Labour, 20 Liberals, 2 Liberal Nationals and 1 Independent.

An important feature of the Council's work was the establishment of a Parliamentary Research Department. This works in closest cooperation with the Group in the House of Commons to supply special memoranda for notes, speeches, questions and resolutions.

Mr. C. L. White, who has become widely known throughout the organization in his capacity of travelling organizer, has been appointed Organizing Secretary to the Council of Action.

RECONCILIATION IN PRACTICE

That "the fact of seeing reconciliation in practice" was the most powerful form of propaganda was the central idea of the last meeting of the General Committee of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

George M. Ll. Davies, who opened the discussions, said they had come to a new situation in which the making of small "islands of peace" was perhaps the way that pacifists had to work at present.

Meanwhile the work goes on in the localities. Those interested in the formation of study groups in East Finchley and Stroud Green should write to Mrs. M. Kennard, 37 Hornsham Avenue, N.12, and Miss Marjorie Turberville, 161 Stapleton Hall Road, N.4, respectively.

If there is sufficient demand a speakers' class may be combined with the former group.

A call to youth in the churches to unite in "practising Christ's way of fellowship in order to surmount all barriers of class, race, or nation" is one of the purposes of an international youth rally to be held in the Albert Hall, London, on January 29 by the British Christian Council for International Friendship in cooperation with a number of other organizations.

Buy PEACE NEWS weekly
Ask your newsagent for it

IT SEEMS TO ME

by
Ampersand

Lowdowns

PERHAPS the brightest moment of Lord Beaverbrook's Empire Free Trade campaign was when his *Evening Standard* cartoonist was shipped from New Zealand in 1919.

Today 45-year-old David Low, sole creator of Colonel Blimp, still remains about the best bargain the Mother Country has had from the Dominions overseas. That round suspiciously innocent face, with its black eyebrows and Russian-grown imperial, has become almost as familiar as Sealed Lips and the rest—and much more cheering.

At Fulham Central Library this week one can size up Low's work more easily than while strap-hanging with the evening paper. Fifty originals covering the last five years emphasize his technical brilliance of line and mass, his unerring characterization.

But they do more. They give a round view of the Low philosophy—of his hatred of cant, brutality, obstructionism, his striving for social justice, peace, and the time when "man will be released from scrabbling for necessities to begin the task of civilizing himself."

Death of the Hun

MOST noteworthy is Low's discrimination. He was the first popular cartoonist to cease lumping all Germans in a fat bullet-headed figure with pebble-glasses, all Frenchmen in a tight-trousered creature of the Third Empire.

He distinguished the homely hausfrau, the hollow-cheeked unemployed, from slugging Storm Troopers and raucous Hitlers. His intelligent cartooning scotched that ignorant caricature of "the Hun," which did so much to poison Anglo-German feeling.

Low hates war. One remembers that classic cartoon—a hog and a man in a gas mask feeding at the same trough:

"They kill me for food, but you, you poor sap, they kill you for your own good . . ."

And after the failure of the Disarmament Conference, a group of crocodiles and wolves weeping to their audience of sheep: "We regret, dear friends, that we are unable to save you from your own warlike passions." And that moving picture of "old George" eating a sandwich on a column "Reserved for the Second Man of Peace."

Though the Spanish War has shifted Low from the pacifist position, his cartoons of P.P.U. leaders with fingers crossed, of "Aldous's performing doves," have a sneaking sympathy in them. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred the complete pacifist will still echo Colonel Blimp:

"Gad sir, Low is right . . ."

AN ECHO FROM CHRISTMAS



"God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen"—Drawn by ARTHUR WRAGG

Fatal Expedition

AN ingenious piece of anti-war propaganda crept on to the B.B.C.'s non-committal waves the other night. *Sicilian Adventure*—to the threatening music of Stravinsky's *Sacre*—gave a startlingly modern picture of Athens's last adventure in imperialism.

Spring of 415 B.C. saw the Athenian Assembly persuaded by a brilliant young Churchill called Alcibiades to extend their sphere of influence over independent Sicily.

Jingo feeling was strong and the ponderous warnings of Asquith-Nikias merely became the excuse for a colossal arms programme. Only a pretext was wanted—and a local city-war provided that.

In June, blessed by the bishops, the expedition of 134 triremes and 6,000 men set sail. The arrival of this huge interventionist fleet soon overshadowed the civil war, and Sicilian resistance hardened round the city of Syracuse.

Propaganda and counter-propaganda, bribe and counter-bribe worked on the independent tribes. There was some nasty guerilla fighting.

But 500 miles from their base, the Athenians found themselves up against a stiffer proposition than they knew. General Alcibiades was recalled over a religious scandal.

General Nikias had no heart for the affair. At last, after a weary siege of Syracuse, the Athenian fleet found itself trapped by the famous Zeebrugge manoeuvre—a line of scuttled ships across the harbour.

Exhausted, cut off, desperate, there was nothing for it but to take to the shore. Waterless and weary, the expedition straggled inland.

Reaching the River Asinarus they found Syracusan troops on the further bank. But thirst was too much. Flinging themselves into the water, they drank, drank even under the enemy spears, even when the water ran with their own blood.

It was the end of the greatest colonial expedition in the Greek world. Survivors who could recite poetry were kept in the Syracusan quarries to be pelted with rubbish and half-pence. Athens never recovered.

Congratulations to Producer Felix Felton for cleverly indicating the futility, subtly suggesting modern echoes.

In Terra Pax

HAMMERSMITH BROADWAY would never have occurred to me as the last refuge of peace and good will toward men.

But now I think of it, it was Twelfth Night when I tried to cross it, found another car swinging from a side street, swerved, and with the scream of mutual brakes found myself facing in the opposite direction under the eagle gaze of a policeman.

Coldly he approached the other car, parleyed for some minutes. Then it was my turn.

That grave beckoning, that omniscient frown made me review my sins. Thirty mile limit, pedestrian crossing, traffic-signal—how many had I ignored?

"I feel," he began, "that I in some sense owe you an apology. I trust you will forgive me—my signal was doubtless inadequate . . ."

Peace News

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The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union
Taking the Constructive Pacifist Position, but
providing news, information and an open forum
Serving all who are working for Peace

January 16, 1937

WHY We Say "No!"

THAT it is no good trying to frighten people into being pacifists is fast becoming a truism in the peace movement. It does not, however, alter the fact that it is necessary to make perfectly clear to people what in fact war means. Pacifists can scarcely do a more important work at this time than persistently point out to people the reality behind misleading propaganda for "defence." A particularly good instance of this form of propaganda by the method of camouflage comes from a speech by Field-Marshal Lord Milne last week to a company of cadets. It is a good instance partly because (not in spite of the fact that) there obviously shows through his words a pathetic kind of sincerity, a genuine belief in what he says. But this is what he did say:

I cannot see what there is disgraceful, criminal, irreligious—or any of the epithets that have been used—in learning to defend yourselves, your women, and your children.

Even the most rabid pacifist could scarcely quarrel with that statement—as it stands. Nor, unless it were a case of wilfulness, would he hurl such epithets at a man who defended his family from, say, fire by throwing petrol on the flames: he would say it was madness. And that is our answer to the man who proposes to defend women and children by attacking other women and children, thus bringing down on his own family's heads, from an enemy who argues in the same way, more of the very thing he is supposed to be defending them from!

But this business of killing more women and children in the enemy country, and more quickly, than the enemy can kill in ours is only one of the realities of war—itsself the proper name of this kind of "defence." In its simplest form, what the Field-Marshal meant was:

I cannot see what there is disgraceful, criminal, irreligious in learning to (a) drop bombs containing poison to choke and burn men, women and children to death, or merely high explosives to shatter buildings down on top of them, (b) stick a bayonet into the right part of a man's body and turn it once, twice, thrice before pulling it out to hurry on to the next, (c) boom out £600 of our hard-earned taxes with one broadside and sink the hard-earned taxes of our counterparts in other lands, (d) lie, cheat, hate, plunder and harm generally.

What this brief summary is intended to do is to show what "defence" means

(Continued foot of next column)

Kathleen Bartlett

appeals on behalf of

the NEXT GENERATION



WHAT of our children—the potential disciples of the pioneers of pacifism? Shall we educate the rising generation in the way of the pacifist?

No. With Shaw, as with Froebel, we should hesitate to impose our conditioned views upon the unbiassed minds of children.

Only let us allow our children to think. With the faith of the pacifist, I believe that such treatment must produce stronger and more virile exponents of pacifism than the world has yet known. In that experiment lies our test.

EDUATION begins from the first breath of life, when the naked infant screams its way into the world.

Join the

PEACE PLEDGE UNION

Copy out on a post-card this pledge:—

I renounce war and I will never support or sanction another.

Sign your name and address and send it to:—

THE PEACE PLEDGE UNION
96 Regent Street, W.1
who will be pleased to answer any questions

(Continued from Column 1)

in fact (not in theory), so that people may at least know what they are supporting—or rejecting. If, however, as a result of their eyes being opened people choose the latter course it is up to them (as well as to those who have helped them to that position) to look farther to see what they are going to accept instead. For the mere non-participation in this kind of defence is not enough. It is but the beginning of a new philosophy, a new life. That is another and longer story, which PEACE NEWS exists to tell as and when opportunity offers to record manifestations of it in news and publish facts about it in articles.

From infancy the instinct of curiosity should be allowed full play. Encourage the children to say "Why?" Let them accept nothing because we say it is so.

Let them pull their toys to pieces to see how they are made; let them pull our statements to pieces to discover why they are offered.

Having dissembled their house of bricks, or their meccano ship, they produce other and sometimes improved erections. Having examined our statements, perhaps they partly discard them and advance a little.

Foster a sense of fairness. With family or school life they must learn the lesson of balance—of "give and take."

Let us allow our children as free a life as possible, and minds untrammelled by prejudice.

AS they grow old enough to consider aspects of life other than those of their immediate environment, then see what strong intellectual "meat" they can digest.

Let us not nourish them on outworn creeds. Present them—yes—but as hypotheses and theories, not as facts. Give the children room to expand—physically, mentally, and spiritually.

Let them hear the story of their native religion, let them hear of the scientists' views on biology and evolution. Enable them to play at being children of past ages and of other lands.

As far as possible children should live each new experience, for it is necessary to feel a position emotionally as well as intellectually, to judge it correctly.

Mr. Bromage, a lecturer at London University, goes so far as to say that one must have a knowledge of the occult to be able to understand a foreign religion or policy.

Fortunate are those who can travel and acquire friends and acquaintances abroad. Let the children hear of the varieties and distribution of

raw material, and the necessity—under modern conditions—of their exchange.

May history be for them, not only a list of kings and of wars, but a panorama of peoples. Give them opportunities in their perusal of history books for observing that war does not achieve the aim for which it strives or appears to strive.

Let them hear stories of heroes from all parts of the world.

I BELIEVE that such freedom, such following instead of leading, must produce a race with its own philosophy, based upon conclusions drawn from the triumphs and failures, the good and evil, of ourselves and of our forebears.

Such balance and sanity could not produce the murderers modern education still breeds in its O.T.C.s and cadet corps.

And we, of this generation, must strive for the pacific state.

For pacifism is not only the negative virtue of refraining from killing people and all the ideals of civilization. It is the state necessary for the progress of the human race in all three planes—physical, mental, and spiritual.

Here's The Answer

The arguments of an Admiral on pacifism were reported in the *Herts. and Essex Observer*. In his reply in that paper, Mr. Alec Martin, secretary of the Bishop's Stortford Fellowship of Reconciliation, wrote:—

REALIZING the high rank in the Navy the Admiral has attained, there can be no doubt that he is well trained and highly qualified in the arts of war. This, without calling for any deep philosophy, surely implies a corresponding lack of any qualifications in the arts of peace.

It would be absurd for a pacifist to suggest to the Admiral the most effective way of sinking £6,000,000 worth of battleship with her complement of a thousand odd men. For it is out of the pacifist's realm—it is an art of war. The pacifist is concerned with the art of peace—a positive and practical programme of peace, and not, as is so often imagined, a mere doctrinal doctrine of "don'ts."

Note. Much good material for the pacifist case goes unnoticed in local, and even national, publications. Readers are invited to submit good short answers to stock arguments which they come across in the press or elsewhere—or arguments to which short answers are required.—Ed.

Putting Air Raid Plans To The Test

EXPERIMENTS BY EXPERTS

Scientists on Need for Own Peace Policy

REQUEST TO B.M.A.

INSTEAD of merely criticizing the official plans to protect the civil population against air raids as not "standing to reason" (though they scarcely do seem to bear inspection), or even avoiding the issue of their worth as such by making the legitimate point that the Government's job is to prevent air raids, a group of experts is now engaged in actually putting them to the test.

Following the instructions given in the relevant Home Office Air Raid Precautions Handbook, the Cambridge Scientists' Peace Group is experimenting to find out

1. What protection from gas will be given by a room treated as directed;
2. How long anyone can stay in such a room; and
3. The degree to which the approved gas masks and clothing are efficient as regards protection and convenience.

The results of these experiments are expected to be announced during the next few weeks. They are not yet completed.

SCIENTISTS' DECISION

Meanwhile, the interest of the medical world has been focussed on this question of air raid measures as a result of a meeting of men and women in this profession to consider their position and the decisions of that meeting. Said the *Lancet*:

"It was not a large gathering, but it represented many shades of political thought and it was unanimous on one thing—the need for the medical profession to study the natural history of aerial warfare in its relation to human suffering and to formulate its own programme for the alleviation of this suffering.

"And the practical outcome of the meeting was an invitation to the British Medical Association to organize such an inquiry as a part of its service for the common weal in the same way as it had instituted an inquiry into the nutrition of the people and the proper ration for the maintenance of health and efficiency.

"The majority of those attending the meeting believed, with good reason, that the public does not understand the probable effects of attacks on great cities from the air; that it relies unduly on such armour as the gas mask and the gas-proof room; and that the Government, seeking above all things the preservation of order during emergency, is not being frank about the inadequacy of the provisions it can make in advance."

COLONIES FOR GERMANY

What do the Natives Think?

WHAT was described as the "real issue" involved in German colonial claims was referred to in a letter which *The Times* published from Lord Elbank last week. It was, he declared, the fact

that Germany, a large and powerful nation, believes herself to be regarded as an outcast, as she alone among the important nations is deprived of the privilege of owning colonies.

This may be the "real issue" so far as the German Government is concerned, but another real problem is the welfare of native populations in



Working— for whom?

colonial territories, and Sir John Harris, of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, drew attention to it in another letter to *The Times*.

He also pointed out that Great Britain had, on one occasion, admitted that

it would be essential to give both the native population and the white population of the territory or territories concerned full opportunity of expressing their views with regard to any proposal to transfer.

INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY

Germany's colonial claims have already given rise to a good deal of discussion, and a conclusion was recently drawn by Lord Allen of Hurtwood, who asked in *The Times*:

Would not a fact-finding commission, drawn from experts appointed by the Powers concerned, be a means of discovering the relevant information on this highly complicated subject, which is partly a problem of psychological emotion and partly of ascertainable economic statistics?

This international machinery could also examine the wider problem of colonial administration.

Please mention
PEACE NEWS
when answering advertisements

Anti-Semitism in The East End

Plans To End An "Imported" Trouble

THE problem of anti-Semitism in East London was explained by Dr. J. J. Mallon, warden of Toynbee Hall and one of the new B.B.C. directors, in an address in Friends House on Tuesday of last week.

One gratifying feature of recent disturbances, he said, was that no real inhabitant of the East End had been convicted. **Indigenous anti-Semitism and racial hatred were not present there.** Nevertheless, the Jews and Gentiles did not intermix.

He explained the latter by giving a brief history, and showed that it was not until the large immigration of Jews, driven from Russia by persecution in the last decade of the nineteenth century, that the problem had become at all acute.

The commercial energy of these immigrants had aroused such animosity as there was in the East End. Inter-marriage, which he described as the best solution of the problem, was resulting in their becoming anglicised. Their standards of living were rising,

and complaints about "sweating" and so on were losing their force.

NOT SPONTANEOUS

Then came the fascists. East End Jew baiting, which had become one of the worst things in our history, was not even a spontaneous growth, but something engineered from outside.

The fascists, he said, hoped that the Jews would be driven into the arms of the communists—and fascists could then denounce the "Jewish menace" and the "communist menace" in one breath.

Dr. Mallon thought that good might come out of the recent anti-Semitism, which had taught East Enders its dangers.

The Public Order Bill would "do down" the fascists and no one else. They would no longer be able to strut in the East End in such attractive attire. On the constructive side, the formation of mixed clubs and the holding of mixed discussion meetings to bring Jew and Gentile together were being discussed.

"TRAVESTIES OF HISTORY"

Professor's Protest at Some Films

The travesties of history, as represented by some historical films, were a peril because they were a perversion of the spirit and general tone of history, said Professor F. J. C. Hearnshaw at the annual dinner of the Historical Association last week.

The remedy, he said, was not censorship but the elevation of the public taste and freer criticism of films in the press.

The speaker also revealed that the Historical Association was in communication with the B.B.C. with a view to obtaining broadcasts in history at times suitable for adults, and on such history as adults would profit by hearing.

At the annual meeting of the Association, Professor Trevelyan, who gave an address on "The Relation of the Two-Party System to British Foreign Policy in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," said that the dividing line between whigs and Tories and later between their successors, the Liberal and Conservative Parties, was rooted in the divergent influences and ideals of rival classes and rival religious denominations.

Health, agriculture, education, and cooperation will be discussed at the International Conference on Rural Hygiene which will meet in Java this year, and to which the Dutch Government will act as host.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

—Says I. L. O. Chief

A CHEERFUL outlook for the New Year was expressed by Mr. Harold Butler, director of the International Labour Office, in a recent broadcast to the United States. For the time being, he said, the world was sufficiently recovered to look backward and see the effects of the slump.

We had learnt that the problem of unemployment prevention was not a matter for private citizens but for nations and Governments. Another lesson which had been learnt from the slump, according to Mr. Butler, was that the solution lay in the development of social security.

Although the I.L.O. chief was optimistic regarding the outlook for the coming year, recent weeks have seen an increase in reports of food shortage in Germany.

Nevertheless it may be recalled that Sir Henri Deterding's proposal to buy surplus Dutch agricultural produce, which would be sold in Germany and the proceeds applied to the Winter Help organization, was by no means accorded a warm welcome in Berlin.

Ask your Newsagent for
PEACE NEWS
Weekly

Films

WHAT DOES THE PUBLIC WANT?

Facts — or Fancy

By ERIC W. SYKES

"THE public," says Sam Goldwyn, "need not support bad pictures." I wish he was right.

In PEACE NEWS for December 12 we discussed at some length the trend in public opinion as far as films are concerned, but here we have it straight from the shoulder of the producer:

Facts may be brutal, unhappy, unpleasant; life is not a pleasant little drama, often. People have enough unpleasantness in their own lives, often, and do not care to look truth in the face . . .

They want to be entertained, to relax.

That leaves a minority who want to see the great honest, vigorous pictures. To make such a picture I must spend a million dollars . . .

Yet the picture may be a box office flop; therefore I often have to compromise.

No, Sam Goldwyn, no! People are NOT afraid to look facts in the face. Not PEACE NEWS readers, in particular.

The fallacy lies in his first statement; we are very often FORCED to support bad pictures, for two reasons:

1. The double-feature programme. This often contains a good picture which we want to see, and a very poor picture which we are forced to see—this leads to the supposition by the moguls concerned that both pictures are pulling their weight.

2. A very great number of people (who cannot afford straight theatre or West End premieres, when they have the chance to see ONE good picture) look upon the cinema as their only relaxation, and go regularly.

It is up to the cinema industry to cater for them. A third reason for many attendances at third rate shows is misleading publicity splashed about by the producers of the film. May this critic never be guilty of the same fault.

A fact-fed public, as we are today, is not afraid to face reality. On the contrary, to repeat myself from December 12, we WILL NOT TOLERATE BALDERDASH. That, Mr. Goldwyn, is the truth which you and your associates of the film world must face.

THE GROOMING SYSTEM

A weakness of the British film industry which must be most apparent to you, is the fact we have very few "coming" stars. In other words, we do not develop our own stars, but borrow other people's. This has been very obvious for some years.

Radio Pictures of America announce that in 1937 a definite movement to bring new personalities to the screen is being launched, and S. J. Briskin, their vice-president, is combing every field to find new talent of the sort which will most probably develop into suitable screen personalities.



THE GROOMING SYSTEM

Inset, top left: Lilli Palmer, promising young starlet, being carefully put through her paces toward stardom by Gaumont British, appears in Will Hay's newest absurdity, *Good Morning, Boys*. Below: Richard Arlen and Stage star Antoinette Cellier together in the story of the Canadian Pacific Railway, *The Great Barrier*, for G.B. Centre: British starlet Pat Patterson, being groomed in Hollywood.

England has been very guilty of snatching the nearest available stage talent in an endeavour to make names alone pull the audiences. I was therefore glad to hear from F.L.C. Thomas, of Paramount (British) Pictures, that they are making a determined effort in 1937 to develop young British players of promise into future "star" material.

The policy must not be confined to one studio if British films are to continue to find their world market.

Far too many of the stars who could be bringing further prestige to British films are still under contract in America.

BREVITIES

RADIUM: M.G.M. making a short film showing the amazing story of radium and its wonderful work of healing. We want more of these films.

ACADEMY: Marlene having her famous features sculptured by Courtenay Pollock, for exhibition at this year's Royal Academy. Appearance of Dietrich should make good "box office" appeal for Burlington House.

IF YOU HATE WAR—
you must read the new pamphlet
FOR CHRIST'S SAKE
by LAWRENCE MURFITT

A terrible unanswerable indictment of the war advocacy of religious leaders.

Price 3d. any bookshop
Published at:
56 Westbourne Avenue, Hull

Broadcasting

B.B.C. BRINGING WAR PREPARATIONS UP TO DATE

By "ARIEL"

SINCE writing my notes for last week's PEACE NEWS, in which I drew attention to a report that the position of the B.B.C. in time of war was forming the subject of conferences between high officials of the Corporation and the Foreign Office, it has been revealed that the B.B.C.'s "war book" is in course of preparation.

Following comment in an evening newspaper, the Corporation issued a statement dealing with the work of Colonel R. S. Howard Stafford who was appointed to a junior post in the B.B.C. last May, and "has since been employed, since a short period of training, on various duties in the administration division, including the revising and bringing up to date of routine preparations for action in the event of war."

There was definitely no connexion, said the B.B.C., "with any present day event, either at home or abroad, and the procedure is being carried out in conjunction with various Government departments."

It was later denied that Colonel Stafford had been appointed to a senior position, or that he had had anything to do with recent appointments to important posts.

(Continued foot of next column)

"THRILLER" ABOUT PACIFISTS!

THE activities of a "peace militia" which has many points in common with the Peace Pledge Union are told in a "thriller" which Sid G. Hedges has written as a pacifist serial for *Young Methodism*.

Entitled "Cosmos Hotel," it will appear in all the monthly issues of this year. The theme of the story is the dramatic stopping of a European war.

Sid G. Hedges is the author of a very large number of books—the majority of which deal with sports and games—and is a member of the Peace Pledge Union.

WOMEN'S PART IN WAR

—And What They Can Do For Peace

An astonishingly long list of work tackled by women during the war years is given by Winifred Cummings in an article in the current issue of *Reconciliation*.

"It would be interesting to know how many women today are taking an active part in peace work," she adds. "Women could do one very important thing—they could take the romance and glamour out of war if they would."

The January issue of *Reconciliation*, which is obtainable from 17 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1, price 3d., contains several other articles of interest to pacifists, including a reprint of Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard's speech at the "Christ and Peace" meetings held on Armistice night.

NEW POSTER

William Penn's words **Peace can ONLY be secured by JUSTICE; never by force of arms** appear on a poster which has just been published by the Northern Friends' Peace Board, Spring Bank, Rawdon, near Leeds.

(Continued from column 3)

Perhaps all he is doing is to make "routine preparations" for permitting "Labour opponents of an 'imperialist' war, or pro-German opponents of a warlike dispute with the Nazis, at any rate to put their case" as *The Star* suggested a short while ago!

HAVE YOU TRIED
getting
PEACE NEWS
into your local
PUBLIC LIBRARY?

THE
LINGUISTS' CLUB
84 Kingsway, W.C. 2
HOLBORN 8065

FOR DAILY CONVERSATIONS
AND TUITION IN FOREIGN
LANGUAGES

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Gregg's Pamphlet on Training

TRAINING FOR PEACE: A PROGRAMME FOR PEACE WORKERS. Richard Gregg. (Introduction by Aldous Huxley.) Routledge. 6d.

Reviewed by
GERALD HEARD

THOSE who have read Gregg's *Power of Non-Violence* will know what this method, which is still seeking a name, can do. Those who have not read the book would be wise to do so before reading the pamphlet—or after, if after they feel (two very natural reactions) either that “non-violence” really cannot make all that difference, cannot really take the place of all the organized and traditional violence on which our social order believes itself to depend: or, that “non-violence” is really quite easy, simply behaving reasonably, and that any one has only to decide he will be pacific for every one else to fall into line.

Those two reactions cover the whole pacifist front from the horn of full sanctioners to the horn of pure signatories. Between that dilemma that sanctions are war and signatures are scraps of paper, lies this way which Gregg has so carefully mapped and documented.

The goal—what can and has been done—his book describes. The way to that goal his pamphlet makes as clear. No active pacifist should fail to read the book and memorize the pamphlet—yes, and put it into practice.

The future of the Peace Pledge Union turns on that. If a sufficient number of signatories learn this technique, then the Union is a new thing, a really contemporary and adequate answer to civilization's quandary—how have order without violence which destroys order—how have liberty without submitting to tyranny—how have peace without peace's negation, war.

If we do not take this way, then all that the resolutions of a million signatories can do is to pave that way which, as Johnson said, leads to hell.

This pamphlet is contemporary. It is psychological. It deals with the training of the will which we now know lies below any casual impulse or any argument.

If we so train, we shall win. If we will not train we shall be done in. That is the ultimatum Gregg offers us.

No one who troubles to study his work (and no one can call himself a contemporary pacifist who will not take that trouble) can doubt that conclusion. As we cannot doubt it, we must act upon it.

Leonardo da Vinci's description of War. “Pazzia bestialissima” (the most bestial madness).

Another Plea for Gregg's Plan. Confession of Faith

THE WORK THAT'S NEAREST. Madeleine Hope Dodds. Northern Friends' Peace Board. 2d.

The world has now reached a position where, so far as the actual facts of daily life are concerned, it is a unity. The people of the world, however, for the most part persist in behaving as though this were not the case.

From this, as is pointed out in this pamphlet (the substance of which was circulated as a document at the Friends' Seventh International Conference at Jordans last August) springs the danger to civilization.

Madeleine Dodds makes a plea for serious consideration of the line of action which has been suggested by Richard B. Gregg—of the non-violence which, as she points out, is not the same thing as simple non-resistance.

THE FAITH OF A PACIFIST. “Artifex.” Friends' Peace Committee. 1d.

This confession of faith originally appeared as an article in the *Manchester Guardian* (as did the same writer's article “Moral Cowardice”) and was written because the author felt that “so many leading statesmen seem to be misrepresenting pacifist views, and so many bishops are charging against those views and declaring them to be heretical,” that it seemed rather cowardly not to stand by one's colours.

“Artifex” explains that his “chief objection to war is not that it is wicked but that it is so unutterably silly.” If you have some acquaintances who need convincing of this truth, give them this leaflet (you can get a dozen copies for 6d.)—it should do the job for you.

PEACE SONG-SHEET NON-PARTY

Fifteen Songs—Rousing, Inspiring words adapted to well-known tunes

Price 1d. 50 for 3s.

Apply to:

C. E. RATCLIFFE,
49 Fairbridge Rd., London, N.19

“TEXT BOOKS” ON PACIFISM

WHICH WAY TO PEACE? By Bertrand Russell. Joseph. 7s. 6d.

THE POWER OF NON-VIOLENCE. By Richard B. Gregg. Routledge. 5s.

THE FAITH CALLED PACIFISM. By Max Plowman. Dent. 3s. 6d.

WE SAY “NO!” By H. R. L. Sheppard. Murray. 3s. 6d.

Get your copies from The Peace Pledge Union,
96 Regent Street, London, W.1.

Drama

Prisoners Produce a War Play

John Athey Looks Back—and Forward

DRAMA has been included in the movement for prison reform, by the production, by prisoners of Wakefield Prison, on Boxing Day, of *Journey's End*. On good authority it is reported that the acting was very good, and the governors have now to decide whether the experiment was a success.

The effect on those who took part should be beneficial in many ways. It will develop the team spirit, as all who have faced the footlights will agree, and it may provide some of them with a useful pastime or even with a legitimate livelihood after their release.

PLAYS OF 1936—

Among the plays produced during the past year, bearing on the question of war or anti-war, was *The Incorporated Stage Society's* production of a translation, by Ossia Trilling and Emanuel Wax, of a play by Aristophanes, the Greek comic poet, satirizing, as far back as 421 B.C., the follies and futilities of war.

Aristophanes did not spare the abuses of his war-ridden age, and the modernization of the dialogue into almost colloquial idiom in the adaptation served, if anything, to give Aristophanes plenty of modern application and point.

The Gate Theatre also produced an anti-war play. This was *No More Peace*, by the German dramatist Ernst Toller. It is a pessimistic tract with a supernatural theme and musical embellishments, but with a grim theory that, in the present state of the world, there will always be war.

The St. Pancras People's Theatre was one of the many societies to produce *Moloch*, by Winifred Carter, and it received very good support. This play, which has been reviewed in *PEACE NEWS*, is excellent peace propaganda and shows a mother who would rather kill her son than see him go to fight.

Already several societies are preparing this play for the coming season. The Pax Players are to present it at meetings arranged by the S.O.S. Society and the Indian Students' Hostel.

A notable contribution to peace was the Little Theatre's production of the Brothers Kapek's *Insect Play*, produced by Nancy Price. This excellent satire deserved greater support than it received, and its message



Winifred Carter

would go far to make the present leaders of the world feel very uncomfortable, if they could be made to see it.

— AND 1937

There is every indication that the coming year will see many more peace plays presented to the public and it is necessary to counteract the propaganda that is being poured out by the militaristic section of the country.

As previously, the professional stage has started a movement for the presentation of peace plays and pageants. I await further moves in this direction with no little interest and enthusiasm.

It is my aim to produce a list of peace plays and I shall be very glad of any assistance our readers can render, by sending me particulars or copies of plays.

A further service of *PEACE NEWS* is to provide information on plays for peace to all societies who contemplate entering this wide field of propaganda. No problem will be considered too small or too large, so send your queries to me and take advantage of the services of *PEACE NEWS*.

A Correspondent writes:—

The Friends' Hall Peace Group which works in cooperation with the Peace Pledge Union in Walthamstow, has previously confined its activities to the promotion of public meetings. This week it embarks on a new venture.

At Friends' Hall, Greenleaf Road, E.17, last Saturday, it presented *The Flowers of the Forest*, a play in three acts by John Van Druten. This will be repeated at the Matthews Memorial Hall (M.O.B.) Brettenham Road, tonight.

The price of admission will be 1s. Apart from its propaganda value, this play is excellent “theatre,” and there are very few peace plays, unfortunately, of which this can be said.

"Dear Sir....."

Letters to the Editor should be as short as possible and written on one side of the paper only. Owing to pressure on space we reserve the right to publish extracts from letters.

Correspondents must send their names and addresses, though not necessarily for publication.

ARMS "RACKET"

I AM very glad to support Mr. Russell Ralph's reminder about the arms racket, and I too ask that P.P.U. headquarters lead a crusade against this abomination. The painfully farcical arms inquiry is not so distant that I cannot remember the cynical jibe at the "sanctity of human life"; the totally uncalled-for support given the "Merchants of Death" by Sir Maurice Hankey; and, most important of all, Mr. Lloyd George's belated but conclusive condemnation of the filthy trade.

We are apt to forget that behind the screen of politics, war scares, conscription talk, and so on, certain highly respectable gentlemen are gleefully mortgaging our lives. Yes, and German lives, American lives, French lives.

That the public are anxious for a lead against the traffic is proved by the interest my group's speakers arouse whenever the subject is mentioned.

On another equally pressing matter (with conscription on the table), I do respectfully urge that a Pacifist United Front be formed without delay.

W. A. RATHKEY.

14 Oxford Road,
Kilburn, N.W.6.

AIDS TO SELF DISCIPLINE

May I congratulate you on your decision to enlarge PEACE NEWS, it already is a good antidote to the type of news purveyed by the large dailies, and I hope that its inspiration will increase with its bulk. I should like to make a suggestion concerning the extra material to be supplied.

All P.P.U. members should practise Ahimsa. It is only on this practice that we shall be able to be effective in the time of crisis. Therefore, for those of us who are not of the "intelligentsia" could you not arrange a series of articles which would summarize and supplement standard works and enable us scientifically to discipline ourselves physically, mentally, and spiritually.

Suggested subjects are: Physical exercises, diet, ordering of thought, what to read, resisting mass suggestion, inner purity, and love in action.

W. J. DAVIES.

85 Arden Road,
Birchfields, Birmingham, 6.

NO WONDER!

As I came out of a peace meeting recently (it wasn't P.P.U.) someone remarked behind me, "Well, if that's peace propaganda no wonder the war-mongers have their way!"—the moral points itself!

D. E. BUTLER.

138 Divinity Road,
Oxford.

A LEAD WE CAN TAKE

SOMETHING has got to be done to help Germany if we are to avert catastrophe this year. For some time now her internal condition has been gradually getting worse, and this winter about fifteen million families are being mobilized against famine.

Short of money, short of food, she continues to pile up arms so that she might become self-dependent for war. And all the time she is carrying Europe nearer and nearer the precipice, where—unless we are careful—there will be one of the greatest calamities of history. This mad arms race must stop at once.

Great Britain must take the lead in the calling of a world conference, where grievances and claims can be investigated, where a scheme of territorial, economic, and monetary readjustment can be worked out for the benefit of all as speedily as possible.

Let us convince Germany and all other nations who have a grievance that we want to help them in every way possible that will ensure the welfare of their peoples and the peace of the world.

It is up to all peace enthusiasts to bring pressure to bear on the present Government that this world conference be called without delay.

ARTHUR H. BIRD.

c/o 92 Lime Tree Grove,
Thorne.

CHRISTIANS AND COMMUNISTS

The world situation is so serious just now that if real Christian workers will not stand together, there is not much hope of concrete unity on the side of Christianity.

I want to lead a world peace mission and a Christian mission to Spain, because just now it is doubtful whether the coronation will be the chief event in the near future. In Spain (so I learn from communist leaders in London) the International Column will emerge as the spearhead of the communist world army.

It is most important that a Christian mission should penetrate the communist ranks. I have visited Spain and I had my baptism of fire and bombing in the last war, and am a practical young man. Will you help me?

At present most communists have been taught to regard Karl Marx as their spiritual leader. I want to approach every communist I can meet to tell him or her that Jesus Christ was a greater man than Karl Marx. On that single point I can do great work.

EDWARD MILNER.

65 Albany Street,
Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1.

THE CHURCH—

WHEN the Archbishop of Canterbury says there is beyond question a drift away from religion, one feels justified in asking "Is there? Whose fault is it?" When the Church in one breath says it is our "duty" to



The Archbishop of Canterbury

take up arms, because the calico happens to be red, white, and blue, and in the next breath preaches "eternal life," can one wonder if the man in the street knows better?

Does going to Church, and repeating year in, year out, worn out phrases, constitute religion?

The greatest teacher who has lived preached eternal life and more abundant life—not in some future hereafter, but here and now. Death is no longer necessary. All science is tending that way, and every pacifist, man or woman, who says "No!" to war is an advocate for a fuller life.

The most important thing in life is—not religion, at least not as we've had it in the past, but vital life itself (because God is life) and learning to love universally.

ETHEL ROSE.

49 Ravensbourne Road,
Bromley, Kent.

—AND THE STATE

The fundamental issue for Christians to decide is whether a State-adopted Church constitutes the kingdom of heaven or that Christianity is still at war with the principalities and powers of this world.

If we have a Christian government, then it is our duty to support that government when it uses force against evil doers.

If, on the contrary, we believe Christianity has not yet triumphed and is still a revolutionary movement, we must continue to strive for the establishment of Christ's kingdom upon earth, always remembering that "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty to the pulling down of strongholds."

While we have prominent religionists urging Church members to fight against Church members of another nation, can it be claimed that a house divided against itself can be founded on a rock or is not bound to fall?

Northampton.

"ENLISTED."

THE U.S.A. AND PEACE

THIS Reuter message in the Manchester Guardian has shocked me:

An alien seeking citizenship papers here (New York) has been rejected because he said he was opposed to bearing arms. "Your citizenship is denied once and for all time," Mr. Justice Frank J. Cregg, of the Supreme Court, told Mr. Vincenzo Pileggi. He added that those who refused to bear arms were "no use in this country."

"If you are not willing to bear arms, we do not want you," he said.

We have always looked to the United States as giving us light and leading in the way of peace.

What will happen to Europe—to the world indeed—if they fail? Do let us know what the tens of thousands of pacifists in that great republic have to say with regard to this remarkable statement.

(Rev.) W. M. TEAPE.

Bymoor,
27 Firsglen Road,
Winton, Bournemouth.

Absolute pacifists must be very careful in their statements about the U.S.A. That that country refuses to enter the League of Nations' "collective security system," is not proof of pacifism. To me it savours of the "isolation" policy so beloved of Lord Beaverbrook.

America still believes in the use of arms for defence, so cannot logically say that the League system is wrong because it is based on force. The League system is the collective use of force, while the U.S.A. system is the unilateral use of force.

We do a disservice to peace if we praise the attitude of the U.S.A., because the U.S.A. is definitely not pacifist.

W. J. BRIGDEN.

232 Sellincourt Road,
London, S.W.17.

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Letters to the Editor

AGREE?

CONGRATULATIONS on PEACE NEWS in its new get-up and on the continued good stuff in it!

But why, oh why, that dreadful Gothic type for the name on the front page, so out of keeping with the rest of the paper?

We much preferred your previous clear, dignified, modern-looking Roman, which had no associations with "Ye Olde Petrole Station" kind of lettering.

HARRY STEVENS.

MURIEL M. STEVENS.

Gower Cottage,
Elm Road, Reading.

WORLD LANGUAGE WANTED

YOUR correspondent W. J. Attard, writing from Malta, presents six important points for peaceful world construction. It may be noted that the remaining five points depend in a very vital way on point five: "A universal language."

The spiritual and social amalgamation of pacifist movements in various countries, an early peace conference, and, especially a periodic peace Olympiad, would all be greatly facilitated by the use of an international language, as the experience of Esperanto congresses has indisputably shown.

Point six, international pen-friendships, is already widely practised by Esperantists in a way impossible in any other language whatever, for the pen-comrade seeker is not limited to one, two, or three countries in his choice, and he always finds himself on an even footing with his correspondent.

Esperanto is the necessary instrument for the expression of the international spirit. Let the peace-lover learn it, and discover its power for peace.

GEO. H. YOXON.

8 Elmwood Drive,
Heswall, Cheshire.

STUDENTS SUPPORT ARMS BUT FOR COLLECTIVE SYSTEM ONLY

KEEN opposition to a resolution expressing opposition to the Government's rearmament and recruiting policy "in the absence of unequivocal guarantees of the Government's support of the collective security system," was shown at the annual conference of the British Universities League of Nations Society at Oxford on Sunday.

One critic pointed out that if the resolution were carried it would have no effect on the Government, but would mean that they themselves would have to refuse payment of taxes and go to prison.

The resolution was finally withdrawn, and another, which opposed "unilateral rearmament by a Government which has given no reason to believe that the armed forces of the

(Continued foot of next column)

FEAST OF COLOUR AND RHYTHM

Folk Dancers at the Albert Hall

By a Special Correspondent

"WE must have motion; and if we can have motion, and rhythm, and joy . . . it may be the equivalent for this movement of marching for the soldier."

These words used by Richard Gregg in London last July—spoken of singing and folk dancing—recurred to my mind at the Silver Jubilee Festival of English Folk Dance and Song, held at the Royal Albert Hall last Saturday.

Motion, rhythm, and joy were certainly much in evidence, and picturesque colour was added. When large numbers of dancers were in the arena, as in "Selling's Round" and in the finale, "Circassian Circle," dancers in blue, green, orange, red, and white intermingled to form a magnificent spectacle.

LOCAL TRADITION

Nor were colours alone striking in their variety; a wealth of local tradition was represented in performances by teams from many parts of the country.

Because, perhaps, of the traditional nature of many of these old folk dances, there were points of similarity between them. A circular formation, for example, was a feature of a number of them, and appeared in the performances by the teams from France and Rumania.

A symbol of unity, perhaps?

THE SHAKESPEARE TOUCH

A reminder of Shakespeare's period was the appearance on several occasions of a performer dressed to represent an animal. In "Mylecharane," for instance, one of the team of Manx dancers wore burlesque attire and an ass's head. (An up to date contrast was provided when some one near me whispered "Mongoose!")

A delightful unawareness of the large audience present was shown by those taking part in the children's displays, while no account would be complete without mention of the amazingly good performance given by the Swiss Cottage (School for the Blind) Folk Dance Club.

Great appreciation was shown, too, at the conclusion of the ballet "Five and Twenty," composed by Douglas Kennedy to music specially written by Arnold Foster.

(Continued from column 1)

Crown would be used for the defence of purely collective action," was carried by 27 votes to three. This resolution also said the conference would support

"such rearmament as may be proved necessary by international agreements through the League of Nations, if the Government would first show by action as well as by word that the armed forces will be used for the defence of world peace by collective action."

Public Affairs in Brief

CANADA

The resignation of the Minister of Lands and Mines in the Social Credit Government of Alberta was reported on January 7 to be due to a split in the Government, some members of which are said to be in favour of more radical legislation.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

An expression of Czechoslovakia's confidence in her allies was made by the Foreign Minister on January 10. (See GERMANY.) British disapproval of the German press campaign was welcomed in Prague according to a report dated January 11.

DANZIG

It was announced in Warsaw on January 10 that "a positive result" had been reached in the negotiations which have been proceeding between Poland and Danzig regarding the relations of the latter with the League of Nations.

GERMANY

An order published on January 6 prohibited aircraft from flying over an extensive stretch of territory between the River Oder and the southern half of the German-Polish frontier. Aircraft of the German Air Force only are exempt from the provisions of the order.

A renewed German press campaign alleging the existence of a "red danger" in Czechoslovakia was reported from Berlin on January 7.

GREAT BRITAIN

It was announced on January 7 that the Home Fleet would leave home ports on January 18 for the annual spring cruise, and that it was intended to hold the usual combined exercises with the Mediterranean Fleet between March 1 and 6.

INDIA

It was reported from Delhi on January 5 that a tribal council had been called during the week's respite which had been allowed in the Khaisora valley operations to enable the Government's demands to be complied with.

ITALY

A Cairo message dated January 8 stated that the Italian Government had requested a refund by the Egyptian Government of all harbour dues paid by Italian ships when on their way to East Africa during the Ethiopian campaign. The claim, which is apparently not contested by the Egyptian Government, is based on certain international agreements.

JAPAN

In a broadcast address on January 5, the Foreign Minister declared that Japan had concluded the anti-Comintern accord with Germany because of her (Japan's) concern to save China and Manchukuo from communist penetration. Japan's "fundamental policy," he said, aimed at increasing her friendship with England and the U.S.A., and adjusting her diplomatic relations with China and Russia.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Tension between France and Turkey caused by the demands of the latter concerning the Autonomous Sanjak of Alexandretta, was ended on January 10, when new Turkish proposals were published.

A Geneva message dated January 11 stated that a telegram received by the Secretary-General of the League from three neutral observers sent to Alexandretta reporting on their visits to certain districts.

PALESTINE

The Royal Commission announced on January 8 that in view of the Arab decision to give evidence, the Commission would not leave on January 11, as had been intended.

POLAND

In a speech on January 5 the Foreign Minister said that between the French and Polish Governments there prevailed complete conformity of views on the basic idea that the principles of their alliance should be maintained in future agreements or negotiations. He had specially in mind negotiations for a new agreement to replace the old Locarno treaties.

TRADE

In a statement published in important Scandinavian newspapers on January 9, the Dutch Premier suggested that Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg, should meet immediately in order to investigate informally the possibilities of mutually increasing their trade.

U.S.A.

In a speech to both Houses of Congress on January 6 the President said that the National Recovery Act had been outlawed but the problems had not. The vital need was not an alteration of the fundamental law but an increasingly enlightened view of it. He also declared that the recent Buenos Aires conference had sent forth a message on behalf of all the democracies of the world to those nations who lived otherwise.

President Roosevelt announced on January 8 that work would begin immediately on two new battleships, which would cost about £20,000,000.

The budget message for the year ending June 30, 1938, which the President sent to Congress on January 8, indicated that the budget would be balanced except for a debt reduction of about £80,000,000. He hoped to be able to attain a completely balanced budget in 1939.

A New York message dated January 10 reported "loyalty movements" had started among some of the 100,000 men out of work on account of the strike in the motor car industry.

U.S.S.R.

It was reported from Moscow on January 6 that a large increase in the Soviet military budget would come before the Central Executive Committee shortly. A possible military expenditure in excess of £750,000,000 was mentioned.

LATE ADVERTISEMENT
(see also page 12)

CHURCH NOTICE

KING'S WEIGH HOUSE CHURCH (Congregational), Duke Street, W. (near Bond Street Tube). 9 and 10 (Holy Communion): 11 (choral) Rev. C. Paul Gliddon: 7. Rev. Alfred E. Cordell.

FILL IN THE FORM
AT THE FOOT
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Peace News

January 16, 1937

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LITERATURE

THE PEACE PLEDGE UNION is starting a Library at Headquarters. Will anyone who has any pamphlets or books they do not require, kindly send them to 96 Regent Street, London, W.1.

READ "YOUTH CAN STOP WAR," by Arthur H. Bird. Foreword by Dr. Donald Soper. 1s. 2d. post free.—Lime Tree Grove, Thorne, Doncaster.

THE LAST WEAPON and THE WEAPON UNSHEATHED

by **Theodora Wilson Wilson**

20,000 copies of "The Last Weapon" were destroyed by the police during the Great War. A few remaining copies are to be obtained from the London Union of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, 165 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. Price 1/3 each, post free.

MEETINGS

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION (London Union). A Fellowship Hour, for communion with God and each other, led by Rev. Alan Balding, is being held the third Monday in each month from 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., at 165 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

POSTERS

PEACE POSTERS for the times. Samples on application to the Secretary, Northern Friends' Peace Board, Spring Bank, Rawdon, near Leeds.

WHERE TO STAY

GREY COURT, MORECAMBE: A lovely sunny guest house overlooking bay and Lakeland hills. 35s. per week. Needy cases aided. Accommodation for conferences. Write Warden.

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"Miss Regent"

writes on

GROUP MEETINGS :: SPAIN NEW PAMPHLETS

I ATTENDED one of the London group meetings one evening last week. I hope the members of it will forgive me if I make a criticism of the meeting in this column which I did not make at the meeting.

There were several strangers present and before the meeting began the customary oppressive English silence prevailed. I wished that the members of the group could have got every one talking together before the meeting began.

The Friends' Spanish committee has issued a bulletin of its relief work in Spain. One of their representatives in Valencia begs that wool be sent for the women to knit into garments as she is afraid "of the demoralization that comes of months of idleness."

Warm underwear, jerseys and socks and blankets are useful garments for members here to knit for Spanish refugees.

Parcels of clothes and money are still being received; in fact, there has been an increase in donations this

JOHN BARCLAY
writes on
the Work of the Groups
on page 4

week. We shall probably send off the first bale of clothes in a few days' time.

We shall shortly have on sale two new pamphlets: *The Avoidance of Violence in the Control of Insanity*, by a doctor, and a leaflet on *Democracy and Pacifism*, which has been issued by the Policy Committee. Both these publications will be advertised in PEACE NEWS as soon as they are ready.

I have decided not to set myself up as a rival beggar to Dr. Sheppard. The response to my two appeals has made me feel very humble!

THE P.P.U. CAMPAIGN NEXT WEEK

THE following meetings which will be held next week form part of the New Year Campaign of the Peace Pledge Union. The names of the speakers have been announced in the different localities.

Today. 7.30 p.m. The Chapel, **Aberdare.**
Tomorrow. 8.30 p.m. Free Trade Hall, **Manchester.**
Mon. 8 p.m. City Hall, **Sheffield.**
Tues. 8 p.m. Eastbrook Hall, **Bradford.**
Wed. 8 p.m. Oxford Place Chapel, **Leeds.**
Thur. 7.30 p.m. Albert Hall, **Nottingham.**
Fri. 8 p.m. De Montfort Hall, **Leicester.**
Sat. 8 p.m. City Hall, **Hull.**

Diary of the Week

Today. 3—7 p.m. Stirling House, Stuart Crescent, **Wood Green;** meeting of Wood Green and Southgate Peace Council.
8 p.m. Matthews Memorial Hall (M.O.B.), Brettenham Road, **Walthamstow;** peace play (*The Flowers of the Forest*) produced by Friends Hall Peace Group and P.P.U.; admission 1s.

Tomorrow. 4.30 p.m. Ethical Hall, Queen's Road, **Bayswater;** Captain S. R. Thornbery on "The Future of the League"; L.N.U., Paddington branch.

8.15 p.m. Assembly Rooms, **Wood Green;** "War in Spain"—informative meeting to be addressed by J. Seymour Cocks, M.P., R. MacKinnon Wood, Miss Dorothy Woodman, and Frank Farr; Wood Green and Southgate Peace Council.

Mon. 8 p.m. The Hall, St. Peter's High Road, **Laindon;** meeting to be addressed by John Barclay; Men's and Women's Cooperative Guild.

8 p.m. Christ Church (Congregational), Friern Barnet Road, **North Finchley;** G. A. Innes at annual meeting of L.N.U., New Southgate and Friern Barnet Civic branch.

Tues. 1.20—2 p.m. Friends House, Euston Road, **London, N.W.1;** Rev. James Parkes on "Jewish-Christian cooperation"; Friends Service Council.

Wed. 8 p.m. Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road, **London, S.E.1;** united service of intercession for world peace and the League of Nations to be addressed by the Bishop of Kingston; tickets from London Regional Federation, L.N.U., 43 Russell Square, W.C.1, or local L.N.U. branches.

Thur. 1—1.40 p.m. St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, **London, E.C.3;** the Bishop of Bristol on "What can we do now for peace?"

8 p.m. Heath Park Road Schools, **Romford;** John Barclay on "Group organization"; P.P.U.

Sat. 4—9 p.m. Lecture Hall, Methodist Church, Hinde Street, **Manchester Square, London, W.1;** New Year party of London Union, Fellowship of Reconciliation.

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Note. The Author will book a limited number of Dramatic Readings without fee, to P.P.U. Meetings. Collection for P.P.U. Apply 11 Glenilla Road, London, N.W.5.

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